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WASHINGTON.

MR. HAYES DECIDES TO VETO. THE FACT ANNOUNCED TO THE CABINET-RUMORS AS TO COMING EXPOSURES-A CLOSE VOTE IN

THE SENATE-GENERAL NEWS. The President informed the Cabinet yesterday that he felt it his duty to veto the Silver Bill. Three of the Cabinet approved; Messrs. McCrary and Thompson favored signing the bill, and Mr. Sherman was undecided. Mr. Ferry was elected President pro tem, of the Senate by one vote. At one time it looked as though a Democrat would be elected to the place. It is said that Mr. Glover has discovered facts injurious to Mr. Conant and Mr. Bristow. General Butler spoke in favor of greenbacks yesterday. The bill of Mr. Buckner to issue greenbacks in place of the bank notes has been killed in committee. A. W. Beard is nominated to be Collector at Boston. Many arguments are being had before committees.

SILVER IN THE CABINET. THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES HIS RESOLUTION TO VETO-HOW THE DIFFERENT SECRETARIES STOOD ON THE SUBJECT.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 26.2 The President told his Cabinet, at their meeting to-day, that he believed it his duty to veto the Silver Bill which has passed agress; and he read to them some passages he had written setting forth his reasons for doing so.

A majority of those present at the meeting, namely, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, Attorney-General Devens, and Postmaster-General Key, unreservedly approved the President's resolution. Secrees McCrary and Thompson advised him to sign and in reference to the overwhelming popular epinion which seems to be behind it, protesting at same time that he does not believe in the wisdom of the legislation; and one, Secretary Sherman, was undecided, and unwilling to give his efficial chief any very positive advice. The mrprise to all who have learned of it this evening. he believes the present measure much less misbe passed if it should be defeated; and he the modified bill than to run the risk of having a gorse one to deal with. What Secretary Sherman's advice may finally be cannot of course be foretold,

Friday, before sending his veto message the silver question all the consideration it deeves, and not by undue haste to seem to pass a about the time of Provident Hayes's inauguration. ise and agitation, and desires to do what he can

A NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE SENATE.

MT. CONKLING'S OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL SAVES THE INT TELEGRAPH TO THE PERSONAL

Washington, Feb. 26.-The Democrats came necessary, therefore, for the Senate to elect a presiding officer to act in the meantime. Both parties held cancuses. The Republicans nominated Senator Ferry, and the Democrats Senator Thurman.

When the Senate opened this morning, Mr. Authory, the chairman of the caucus, offered the customary resolution, that Senator Ferry be declared President pro tem. Mr. Bayard moved that the Senate proceed to an election by ballot. This last motion was lost by a tie vote-28 Senators having voted in the affirmative and 28 in the negative. One Democratic Senator, Mr. Coke, who had been directed to be present, had forgotten the notice, and could not be found. If he had been in his seat, he would have voted for Mr. Bayard's resolution, and it is believed that a secret ballot would have been followed by the choice of Senator Thurman. Two or three Republicans, it is understood, would have ested for Senator Thurman, or refused to vote. Senator Conking came in at the last moment, and made a majority of one for Mr. Ferry.

DARK MYSTERIES HINTED AT. MR. GLOVER'S COMMITTER SAID TO HAVE DISCOV-FRED SOMETHING WRONG ABOUT CONANT AND

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 26 .- Mr. Glover's Committee

on Expenditures in the Treasury Department are giving out some dark hints as to startling developments which are to forlow their investigations, and which seem, some of them say, sufficiently alarming to attract the attention of the whole country. If this committee was not in the habit of crying "wolf" so often when there is no wolf, more weight would be given to the mysterious reports which are now in circulation about the Capitol.

The story is that ex-Assistant Secretary Conant. who is now in Europe on duty in connection with the sale of United States bonds, has been discovered to have been implicated in transactions by which interest on registered bonds was obtained by pernot entitled to it, and for participation in which several men are now in jail. The members of the committee refuse to talk upon the subject. They look very wise, and will neither assert nor deny the current reports; but there is no doubt that some testimony relating to Mr. Conant has been ob-

committee has also been examining some alleged transactions of ex-Secretary Bristow which they think were not entirely correct. It is not asserted that these transactions were of a financia character, but they are said to have involved an in proper use of the machinery of the department for

political purposes.

All these stories ought to be received with all the grains of allowance which a proper consideration of the source from which they emanate would suggest.

CONTESTED NOMINATIONS. ONE REJECTED BY THE SENATE-TWO HOURS' DE-BATE ON AN ALABAMA CASE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL! WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The Senate in executive ssion, to-day, rejected the nomination of William F. Wheeler, of Helena, Montana, for reappointment as United States Marshal for that Territory. The Senate discussed, during two hours, the nomination of Lewis E. Parsons, for United States Attorney for the northern and middle districts of Alabama. The Committee on the Judiciary had reported adversely on this nomination. This was one of the cases opposed by Senator Spencer, of Alabama. The main ground of opposition appears to be that Mr. Parsons was connected with the Ben Jackley alleged frandulent cotton claim. In reply, it is said that he only argued the case after all the proofs had been presented. It is reported that Senators Conking and Edmunds spoke against the confirmation,

and Senators Matthews and Morgan in favor of it. The subject went over as unfinished business.

THE COLLECTORSHIP AT BOSTON. EECOMMENDATION OF MR. HOAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 26.-Beacon Street has won a victory, and captured the Boston Custom House. The President sent to the Senate, this afternoon, the nomination of Mr. Alanson W. Beard tobe Collector of

the Port of Boston, in place of William A. Simmons, whose commission is about to expire. The political and personal support which Mr. Simmons was able to command in favor of his reappointment was very great. With the exception of the two Senators from Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Claffin in the House, Mr. Simmons had the active or passive support of the entire delegation from his State besides the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury to his efficiency, and the petitions of hundreds of the most respectable merchants of Boston asking for his retention in office. Turning aside from all these the President selected Mr. Beard principally on the recommendation of Senator Hoar. Mr. Simmons and his friends are greatly disappointed, but there is no doubt that Mr. Beard's nomination will be promptly confirmed.

The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE met Governor Claffin at the President's this evening. Governor Claffin said that Mr. Beard is engaged in the wholesale clothing business in Boston. In 1870 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, in which body he occupied a promi-Legislature, in which body he occupied a promi-nent position. Three years ago he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in 1876 he would have been elected to succeed Henry L. Pierce in Congress had his business aflairs allowed him to become a candidate. Mr. Crano, one of the Massachusetts Representatives, says that he favored the reappointment of Simmons, but said that Mr. Beard is a good man, and he thought that there will be no effective opposition to his con-firmation.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. DIAZ'S CHANCES IMPROVING-A VALUABLE REPORT

PREPARING BY MR. SCHLEICHER. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Feb. 26.-The temporary excitement over the relations between the United States and Mexico seems nearly to have passed away. Senthat the game is not worth the candle; and there is no doubt that the representatives of our own Govleans itward the opinion that it is better to accept | enument and that of Mexico will before long arrive

part of the session of the Cabinet to-day. No vote had been taken at the time of the adjournment. It to the House of Representatives. It will lawless populations residing on the remote borders not be ready to-morrow, but may be on of the Republic. The Mexican Government was Thursday. It is hardly possible that it will be post- not, therefore, held to as strict an account for every pened beyond Friday. The President desires to outrage committed as though it had been firmly es-

upon the executive power of the Mexican Republic than any of his immediate predecesors had, and than any of his immediate predecessors had, and Secretary Evarts took advantage of his apparent strength and popularity, as well as of his friendly disposition toward the United States, and his desire to obtain the moral sanction of our official recognition; to direct the attention of the Mexican Govintion; to direct the attention of the Mexican Govintorial response he advantage. the course he adopts.

The President, and all the members of his Cabinet,
The President, and all the members of his Cabinet,
expect the Silver Bill to become a law in spite of
expect the Silver Bill to become a law in spite of erament to certain duties which devolve upon it as the terms on which recognition should be accorded. What these conditions were was fully set forth in a distatch written to Mr. Foster, last Spring, by acting Secretary Seward, and which has been repeat-

The United States Government has always acted within an acc of capturing the Presidency pro tem, on the theory that Mexico would observe her interof the Senate to-day. Vice-President Wheeler an- | national obligations if she could and that her failnounced yesterday that he would be absent from ure to do so is not due to unfriendliness, but to weakness; and there is good reason to believe that that theory is not to be abandoned. While, therefore, Secretary Evarts is not likely to demand troublesome guarantees from President Diaz that the acts of which complaint has been made shall

the acts of which complaint has been made shall stop, the Mexican Executive has, on his part, shown a disposition to admit the justice of our complaints and to give assurance that the causes of them shall be removed. For these reasons it is provable that Diaz will be recognized as the Prosident of Mexico at no very distant day.

The investigation of the Mexican question by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, continued under the direction of Mr. Schleicher, will probably result in a better presentation of the facts bearing upon it than any ever made. Mr. Schleicher's great familiarity with Mexican politics, and his knowledge of the history of our relations with our Southern neighbor and of the character of the troubles that have grown out of them, have enabled hun to write a more exhaustive report on the subject than any of his predecessors have produced. He has also collected a great amount of valuable material both from American and Mexican sources, and has prezented no of the two countries, which, with a full descriptive mades, will be valuable to all future investigation. relations of the two countries, which, with a full descriptive index, will be valuable to all future investigators. This report will be completed next week.

SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE. CHAIMERS ON THE SOUTHERN POLICY AND BUILER ON SILVER AND GREENBACKS-NEITHER SPEECH

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 .- The House listened to two speeches to-day, neither of which will pass into history as a striking oratorical effort.

General Chalmers, of Mississippi, had obtained the permission of the House yesterday to make a personal explanation." To-day he launched off into a political speech nearly an hour in length.

If this practice of making political speeches under the color of personal explanations is not abolished, the House of Representatives will soon be a the mercy of every politician who desires to get his stump speech printed in The Congressional Record in order that it may be sent through the mails without the payment of postage. One of the most striking features of the proceedings of legislative bodies in the Southern States under reconstruction was the frequency with which members rose to questions of order. The colored Representative who could not secure recognition in any other way soon discovered the potency of the "p'int of order," and resorted to it on every occasion on which he desired to be heard. And so it came to pass that in some of the Southern Legislatures it was almost impossible to transact business on account of the frequency of questions of order. If one member desired to interrupt another who held the floor, he simply "rose to a p'int of order." If a Representative wished to make a speech that was out of order, or to say anything, and could not get recognition in any other way, he "rose to a p'int of order," and that always

insured hun attention. The "personal explanation" has, during the last two or three weeks, become almost as potent to arrest the business of the National House of Representatives as the point of order was in Southern Legislatures. If any member, speaking on a bill or resolution, says anything that any other member resolution, says anything that any other thinks ought to be answered, the latter goes home, thinks ought to be answered, coming into the House

closed both of those gentlemen were willing to let the matter stand where he left it.

General Butler followed, speaking on the silver question. His address was not a valuable contribu-tion to the literature of that subject. It abounded in the sophistries of inflation and in appeals of the demagogue to the prejudices of ignorant people. It was not listened to by many members.

MUST ANDERSON GO TO PRISON? A PARDON NECESSARY AS THE CASE STANDS NOW

-WHAT LEGAL ACTION MAY YET BE HAD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Cabinet entertain the hope that Governor Nicholls will pardon General Anderson. This belief is not

shared by most of the Democrats in Washington. The friends of General Anderson are carefully investigating the possibility of reaching his case through action by the Supreme Court of the United Those who have conducted General Anderson's defence in New-Orleans have at every stage of the trial, and during subsequent proceedings, called attention to and reserved all points that could make the case one for the United States courts. Thus far no method of interference by the Federal courts has been discovered which will take the case out of the hands of the State courts before it has been carried up to the Supreme Court of Louisiana and has been appealed from that to the Supreme Court of the United States. The first steps in this inquiry has brought out the fact that under the laws of Louisiana there can be no interference by courts after sentence and during the consideration of motions for a new trial, or any similar motions. During all this time a person under sentence must remain in jail. Thus it appears that it will be impossible to release General Anderson except through a pardon granted by Governor son except through a pardon granted by Governor Nicholls, until the case has been carried up to the Supreme Court of the State. If then an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States the prosecuting atterneys in Louisiana hold that a sentenced man must still remain in jail until the final decision is reached. Upon this point lawyers here are not fully clear; and it is possible that a decision may be given when the case is reached that a writ of supersedens from the Supreme Court of the United States may discharge the prisoner from the custody of the State authorities.

BUCKNER'S RAID ON THE BANKS. BUCKNER HANDSOMELY OUT-VOTED IN COMMITTEE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE! Washington, Feb. 26.—The House Committee the most serious consequences. on Backing and Currency held a long and important meeting this morning, the result of which was the at such an understanding as will warrant the Ad- complete annihilation of Mr. Buckner's bill for the ministration in recognizing General Diaz as Presi- substitution of Treasury notes for National bank bill was an objection to the summaproposed veto that hearly support that was expected has always been friendly. During General Grant's ry destruction of the National banking administration there were frequent eccurrences of system which its passage would involve, Those even who favor assailing the system wish to accomplish their purposes gradually. General Ewing's proposition, that the Treasury Department shall reissue legal-tenders as fast as redeemed, was also rejected, only three votes having been east for it. The members of the committee are now widely at variance upon the currency question, but will keep steadily at work until the views of a majority harmonize, and a bill is perfected in accordance with them.

HOWGATE APPEOVE: OF THE PANDORA PROJECT.

the proposed government expedition from the United

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will begin to-morrow an investigation into

The Senate Committee on Finance was unable, on account of the Republican caucus, to reach a will therefore be held on Friday.

A special meeting tion thereto had been received.

The Times, in its leading editorial article, approves, in

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.
The Committee on Ways and Means is still engaged on he sugar schedule in the Tariff Bill. The President has appointed Arthur M. Drinkwater, of Maine, as Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposi-

The President has issued the necessary proclamation o carry into effect the treaty between the United States and the Samoan Islands. The President has signed an act making an appropria-

tion for the purchase of a law library for the use of courts and the United States officers in the Territory Wyoming; also a similar one for the Territory Dakota. The third and last public reception of the President

and Mrs. Hayes took place this evening. There was a very large attendance of visitors, for the most part com-posed of persons now temporarity solourning here. The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day took ac

Yard. It is alleged that instead of using white oak knees in the comparison of vessels, red oak has been substituted to the injury of the service. The committee will investigate the sudgect.

A bill introduced in the House yesterday by Mr.

Scales, of North Carolina, makes it the duty of the Comnissioner of Indian Affairs to organize and maintain a force of uniformed police in every Indian reservation, where, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, such a force is necessary to preserve order. The force is to be composed of and officered by Indians and is not to exceed one policeman to every one another of the Indian population. Their pay is fixed at \$100 per annum.

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD PRESIDENCY. Springfield, Mass., Feb. 26.-It is understood that Mr. Chestor W. Chapin will resign the presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad, which he has held since 1854. He will probably be succeeded by Vice-

ART SALE AT UTICA.

Utica, Feb. 25 .- In the Utica Art Gallery exhibition, which closed to-night, between fifty and sixty of the works of New-York artists were sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$2,000 each.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Indianopolis, Ind., Feb. 26.—William Grunly, colored, who killed Ida Kersey, colored, hast Christmas Eve, was to day found guilty, the jury staking the death penalty. WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 26.—W. W. Callender, barged with the murder of his lather, was released from astedy to day, as the evidence was insufficient to warrant his stendon.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 26.—At Arlington, Ky., last night the a fee of flower & Holt and of Ringo & McDonald were blown open and roubed; the former of about \$10,000, and the latter of \$200. New-Orleans, La., Feb. 26.-The laborers on

Judge Morales's plantation in St. Bernard Parish, resisting a species of the Court with arms, the Sheriff will call on the lovernor for croops. Annapolis, Md., Feb. 26.—Governor Carroll has

DUXBURY, Mass., Feb. 26.—Three more bodies

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 26, —The schooner G. L. Bracley, ashere at Ocean Reach, was sold to-day, at 1 yelock, for \$675 to Captain Charles Chipman, who commanded her. Her cargo of coal was sold for \$50 to John G. tilles, of this place. POITSVILLE, Feb. 26.—The books of Miller, the

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The second day of the trial of Oscar O. Hodge at Fonda, charged with injunticide, was marked by excitement and anxiety, the Court flours being crowded all day. The case was given to the jury at 5 p. m., and at 7:50 they rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

PEACE RETARDED.

RUSSIA TRYING COERCION. JENERAL GHOUPKO MARCHING TOWARD SAN STE-FANO-THE SULTAN UNWILLING TO GIVE UP ANY

Peace is still in doubt. Russia is using coercive measures with the Porte. The Grand Duke Nicholas has called on it to sign the treaty at once, and ordered General Ghoarko to advance with 30,000 men toward San Stefano. The reluctance of the Porte to surrender any ironclads is the main obstacle to the conclusion of peace. Austria and England are showing a more peaceful disposition. In the latter country, however, war preparations continue. Greek soldiers have deserted, to aid the insurgents in

THE EXPECTED RUSSO-TURKISH PEACE. LATE PHASES OF THE CRISIS-RUSSIA READY TO

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878. Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople confirms the report that the surrender of the Turkish fleet as a portion of the indemnity still forms the object of

It is said that a Russian ultimatum has been received, insisting that the conditions of peace be signed. The report lacks official confirmation. LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1878.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says he has been informed on reliable authority that Russia is resolved to fight rather than abate her pretensions. A special telegram to The Times, dated St. Petersburg, Tuesday, says: Although the treaty of peace is on the eve of signature the Government, up to noon to-day, had received no official notification that it was signed. The Sultan is to retain his fleet. The question of the Straits is to be submitted to the Conference, when, if England, as is probable, proposes the preservation of the status quo, Russia, I am assured, will not seriously oppose her.

It would seem, therefore, as if all the avowed British interests are respected, and the danger of conflict between Russia and England is ended. h, however, is not the opinion here.

The negotiations have left much soreness. It is

thought that England's real aim is the humiliation of Russia. These feelings may possibly lead to Prince Gortschakoff has quite recovered from his

TURKEY STILL RELUCTANT. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1878. A Pera dispatch says it is reported that Turkey has

refused to sign the treaty of peace. STEPS TO ENFORE PEACE.

THE PORTE UNWILLING TO SURRENDER THE IRON-CLADS-GENERAL GHOURED MARCHING TO SAN

Monday, says: "Despite rumors of delay in the nego-tiations owing to the Turkish refusal to surrender the

BRITISH VIGILANCE INCREASING.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby confirmed the statement that the signature of the treaty of peace was expected yesterday, but said that when he left the Foreign Office no information in rela-

The Times, in its leading editorial article, approves, in principle, Lord Derby's statement in the House of Lords last might, but concludes that the Government must exvew the final terms of peace very carefully, and, if some of the rumorest conditions prove to be really demanded, they ought to be met by the strongest protest. "The time," says The Times, "to resist such demands, however, will be when we's now they are really made. If the treaty of peace, as is hoped is signed within the next day or two, we shall be able to review its terms with enhances, and then will be time for the Ministry and Parliament to decide how far they domaind protest or resistance on the part of this country."

In Malta, a telegram says, an order has been issued by the Governor, requiring extra vigilance in preventing the admission of strangers to the fortifications without a pass, because a spy in the pay of some foreign power is known to be at Malta, endeavoring to make plans of the forts.

The British Government has ordered a number of steam cranes at Leicester for loading vessels with amallton. The order must be completed in six weeks men are working night and day. More cartridges small arm atomunition tave likewise been ordered, transport carriages, ambulances and ammunition as for the First Army Corps have been completed, for the Second Corps all are on a fair way to be

The reason Russia's demand for the Egytian tribute con-The reason Russia's demand for the Ecytian tribute consecurity for the interest on the Turkish loans of 1854,
1855 and 1871. The first of these was raised to carry on
the Crimean war. The second is guaranteed by England and France. All are largely held in England. By
the terms of an agreement between Turkey and the
British Government and the bondholders, Egypt now
pays the tribute directiv to the Eank of England. The
Russian proposals will abrogate this convention without
consulting or indemnifying the beneficial assignces, and
make the English and French Governments liable for
the 1855 loan.

It is stated that another attempt to hold a peace meeting in Hyde Park will be made shortly, with elaborate arrangements for preventing any disturbance.

AUSTRIA TO REMAIN PACIFIC. London, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.
"It appears," a Berlin telegram to The Times

says, "that the Austrian Cabinet are once more en-couraged by their Berlin friends to aspire to the acquisi-tion of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania and part of Mace tion of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania and part of Macedonia, but there is little hope that Austria will know how to vindicate her position in the Southeast. Notwithstanding the menacing language held at Vienna, it is regurded as probable that the arrangement which tends to make Turkey Slavonic will be oltimately acceded to if present influences continue to prevait."

St. Petershung, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878. The Agence declines to believe that the Austrian vote of credit is directed against Russia, and is rather of the o muon that it is required in view of the eventual occu-pation of a portion of Turkish territory by Austria.

DISCONTENT IN ROUMANIA. BUCHAREST, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.

In the Senate, yesterday, M. Stourdza denounced Russia's treatment of Roumania and introduced a motion demanding that the Government ask the guar antecing Powers to recognize the independence of Roumania, solicit the admission of a Roumanian representamania, solicit the admission of a Roumanian representative at the conference, refuse to negotiate with Russia
for an exchange of territory, reject all stipulations between Russia and Turkey concluded without Roumania's
participation, and recall the Roumanian army from the
right bank of the Danube. M. Stourdza's motion was
withdrawn after a declaration by the Ministers that the
army was about to recross the Danube, and that peace
would be concluded either directly with Turkey, or at
the conference. The Senate then passed a vote of confidence in the Government, recommending it to defend the
rights of Roumania in the conference.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878. The Greeks have based great hopes on the

insurrection in Thesealy, is army and Crete. The feeling is gaining ground that, rather than submit to the conscquences which must follow from the Russo-Turkish peace conditions, as now understood, Greece should assert the

rights of Hellenism even by sending the army across the frontie; again. A large force of Greek insurgents has landed on the Albanian coast, and is marching inward toward Deivino. The inhabitants maintain a neutral attitude, and the Turkish troops are retreating before the insurgents.

Two hundred Greek soldiers have descried and entered

A telegraphic dispatch from the Greek Consul at anea reports that fresh outrages have been committed in Christians and requests the assistance of foreign

AFFAIRS AT THE TURKISH CAPITAL. AMAD MAHMOUD'S DOWNFALL-THE NEWLY OR-

GANIZED MINISTRY - GOVERNMENT BUSINESS DISORGANIZED - DISORDERLY ELEMENTS IN

STAMBOUL. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.-At last we are rid of the mighty Damad Mahmoud Pasha, and his place in the Ordnance Bureau is so well filled as to leave him no chance. It is reported by scoffers that the Sultan could not bring himself to the point of discharging a brother-in-law, and this was a main cause for the recent change of system which gives the Prime Minister the official right to select his Ministerial associates. Be this as it may, Ahmed Vefik Pasha has been invited to form a new Ministry, and the first feature every one remarks is the absence of Mahmoud Pasha's name. Thus the joyful result is accomplished, and still the Sultan may meet any little family unpleasantness by declaring the matter to be beyond his control. The theory of the change of system is the individual responsibility This is a very great change. Hitherto all business, from the hanging of a bell

of the Ministers for their several departments on an Armenian convent in Ararat to the appointment of a foreign ambassador, and from the rationing of refugees in Constantinople to the making of peace, has been dependent upon the approval with one department all others must wait. Such matters as public works and commerce have thus been so hopelessly shelved by the war that these de partments have been confided to an Armenian, who nswers for the Christian member of the Ministry, and who draws his pay regularly and endeavors to be an ornament to society. To change all this so that one department may be smoothly working that one department may be smoothly working even though another is clogged with great affairs, is a mighty undertaking for Turkey. Moreover, it has not been done with a mere stroke of a pen. Ahmed Vefik Pasha, savant, literateur, an admirer of what is good in Europe, and an honest man, is, nevertheless, a tremendous tyrant, and will wish to rule the whole Ministry as he did the Chamber of Deputies last Spring. Hence croakers are already prophesying the speedy collapse of the ministerial combination.

The common people are generally delighted with the appointment of Ahmed Vefik Pasha to the high office, because, at least, he knows how to be honest. Mercover, he is very much a people's man. He walks in the street, and his portentons bulk attracts universal attention because he goes along without the style usual to Pashas. After his nudience with the Sultan, two days ago, Ahmed Vefik Pasha drove to the Porte in herd of servants and body-guards who commonly follow a Minister. The impression of the people as penetrating shams. Hence I was interested in the views of an intelligent Turk on the change of sys-tem implied in the substitution of a Premier for the new. It is the foreign translation of the Turkish title of Grand Vizier. Our Government thinks the foreign one may be the most lucky just now!" and who declare that this great change of system in Turkey is simply a stage effect intended to work on the feelings of the approaching Peace Conference, as the guns which saluted the Constitution last year were expected to move the feelings of the Conference of Constantinople. I happen to know that Hamdi Pasha, the late Grand Vizier, telegraphed to a friend two days before his own overthrow, "We have changed our policy." This may be taken to mean anything, but if it referred, as seems likely to the substitution of a Prime Minister for a Grand Vizier, we have the pleasing spectacle of the last of the Grand Vizier scalinly plotting his own overthrow and semi-exile as Governor of Aidia, in order that Europe might be dazzled by the spectacle of forty feet in the central jet, and around this will that Europe might be dazzled by the spectacle of a "free" "Constitutional Government" erected on the ruins of his own absolutism.

The new Ministry are not, by any means, new men. The same old names turn up once more. The longing of the average Turk to see men in office whose record is a virgin page has not been granted, although it has reached a passionate intensity. St'll these Ministers doubtles mean to do well now. They are, however, quite as likely, as heretofore, to rely on the embassies for conscience, and with characteristic ill luck to grasp always the superfi-cial, instead of the real, when the choice is left to

Meanwhile the complexion of affairs here daily becomes worse. The Government departments are completely disorganized so far as the transaction of business is concerned. You go to them with business, and they stare at you. You press the matter, and get for an answer "You are doubtless right, but come after this present trouble is past, and we will examine it." The condition of all the departments here and of administration in the interior is he same. A complaint from Adabazar, less than 100 miles away, was sent to the Porte the other day to the effect that the Circassians are eating everybody out of house and home and were stealing all body out of house and home and were stealing all the live stock in the country. From the Porte in-quiry was made in due form, and the reply came back from the local administration, "Yes, it is all so, and worse, but this is the best we can do." This answer was handed over by the Porte to the peti-tioners as full and sufficient answer. In the Assem-bly, the other day, a Deputy stated that Aidos and Bourgas and the villages round about had been burned by Turks and Circassians, who had killed burned by Turks and Circassians, who had killed many Christians besides carrying off a number of girls to be sold, and that the Governors of those places now here were the first to begin the work. Yet the only answer or notice the complaint received was an assurance from divers delegates that after the war he should have all the investigation he de-

CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.

Circassian robberies in the streets are becoming common. The Government has concentrated all its energies upon the preservation of order in Pera and Galata, but the rest of this city is largely stripped of police or military force, and the sole defence of e people of these quarters depends on the watchmen, who, armed with an immense club, make night hideous by banging it on the pavement, but who, were they to meet a Circassian marauder, would just stand and jump up and down with terror, like a school-girl before a cow. The streets are crowded with all kinds of people, and there is a noticeable increase of tendency to quarrelsomeness in the crowd. It begins to seem as if an explosion of the pent forces in the city can hardly be avoided, unless some positive evidence of peace brings relaxation of the terrible strain which is on all the people. There are those who are horribly afraid of the Russians on wrong information; men who have bought Parisian head gear for their wives and favorites, and who are learning how to make the sign of the cross themselves in order to escape harm by passing as Christians. These are not dangerous, but they make others so by their talk. Then there are the relies of the "blood" party who are watching every opportunity to stir up anew resistance by mad destruction. Then there is the great herd of refugees, some bloody men who would enjoy nothing better pent forces in the city can hardly be avoided, unless opportunity to stir up anew resistance by mad destruction. Then there is the great herd of refugees, some bloody men who would enjoy nothing better than a devil's riot in Constantinople; other men who having lost all are just now realizing the loss and smarting for retaliation on somebody. Then all of these people are full of doubt as to whether their humination has availed anything for peace. The uncertainty of the Russian policy is as great as ever, although the terrible protocol of conditions has been signed. Moreover the whole people believe that the catastrophes which swept away their armies in Roumelia were due to Russian duplicity in promising an armistice, and then refusing it as soon as the Turks accepted it, advancing at once upon the Turkish armies puzzled by the contradiction. It is now a month since Turkey practically surrrendered at discretion, and yet no one knows that Russia will ever stop the advance of her armies

A HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN.

FULFILMENT OF MR. STEWART'S PLAN. HIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL FOR WOMEN TO BE OPENED BY THE MIDDLE OF MARCH-THE LIB-ERAL SCALE OF ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The great hotel for women who live by labor, which was begun by A. T. Stewart, and has been completed by Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton, is almost ready for guests. It is now expected that it will be opened with a reception about the middle of next month. All the arrangements are on the most liberal scale, and the occupants of the house will have all the comforts and many of the luxuries of

HOW THE HOUSE WILL BE CARRIED ON. A GREAT BUILDING ELEGANTLY FURNISHED-LIB-ERAL PROVISION FOR THE GUESTS-RULES OF

THE HOTEL-THE OPENING IN MARCH. The Working-Women's Hotel of New-York originally designed for it by A. T. Stewart. Many have been the conjectures since its beginning, more or less tinged with scepticism and incredulity, as to what would be the result of the scheme of phlianthrophy of the millionaire merchant. Several years ago, Mr. Stewart proposed to the Common Council of this city that a grant of land properly situated should be made by them on which he would pledge himself to erect buildings at the cost of \$1,000,000, to be used as tenement houses for the in-dustrious poor, after a design which he believed an im-provement upon that of Mr. "eabody's model tenements. While negotiations on this subject were pending, howwithdrew the proposition, and started the project of a

After the building was begun it advanced so si and with so many delays that it was reported that Mr. Stewart had abandoned his original purpose, and would use the building for a warehouse, or French flats, or some said a hospital. When Mr. Stewart died the build ing was nearly completed externally, but very much work remained to be done inside. Mrs. Stew-art took the greatest interest in this cherished pian of her dead husband, and labor on the structure has been pushed forward steadily. The present delay in opening the finished building is on account of the sickness of one of the engineering supervisors. It is now hoped that the hotel will be ready for occupation about the middle of March. There will then be a brilliant re-

The plans for the edifice were made by the late John Kellum, who was also the architect of the Tenth-st. store and the Stewart mansion in Fifth-ave. There is,'a resemblance in the styles of all three structures. They are of renaissance architecture. The hotel fronts on Fourth ave., and its long and lofty sides are on Thirtysecond and Thirty-third-sts. The building is one of those great pale structures, having countless wide windows They look coldly massive during the day, but light up at night magnificently. The hotel is painted in pearl gray; and its numerous pillars and pilasters are in imitation of has a wide portice, supported by numerous pillars, and is more spacious than any hotel entrance in the city,

except that of the Windsor.

The building contains 502 sleeping rooms of various sive pariors and dining-rooms. A specious library, containing nearly 3,000 volumes, is furnished with every were all designed and made at the manufacturies of the Stewart estate at Glenham, and illustrate the most ing. They are designed to correspond, and the walls are tinted to give the proper artistic unity of effect. The house is heated by steam. It has five elevators, besides stairways. All the mechanism of the establishment, the elevators, pumps, enthroughout, hot and cold water being brought to every room. The gas burned in the hotel will be manufactured

of forty feet in the central jet, and around this wil spring a thousand smaller jets, filling a wide and deep sin. At the four corners of the fountain curb, are ornate bronze candelabra, manufactured in Paris, to order,

each supporting five lamps, of ornamental design. Edward Schelcher, the cook for the last three years at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, is assigned to future duty at the Women's Hetel. He has just arrived from Europe, where he went on a pleasure and receives half-pay when off duty. The cuisine will be under his supervision, and, in the quality of its bills of fare if not in extent, it is designed to equal that of the firstclass hotels of New-York. A corps of fifty men servants isengaged for the dining-room alone. The entire force of attendants of the house will sleep outside of its walls. leaving all the house room for the accommodation of guests. Breakfast will be served from 7 to 9 o'clock; inneheon from 12 to 2; dinner from 5 to 8; and a lunheen will be prepared for the satchels of those whose

work keeps them on duty at noon. Much curiosity has been expressed about the rules and regulations of the hotel. The question has seemed to be, How many references, how many supervisors, how much esplonage will be necessary ! But Judge Hilton intends to treat the guests of the hotel as responsible persons. It will be conducted in this respect exactly on the principles of any firstclass hotel. Such, however, are the facilities for information in possession of the management, which already numbers its thousands of solitary figures not "set n families," in the departments of its industry that, it is believed, the guests of the hotel may feel entirely secure as to the general character of their associates. The hotel will be closed at 1:30 a. m., being open at all times previous to that hour to those whose duties detain them late

It is intended to reserve some of the rooms for tran sient guests; for ladies, for instance, who come to the city on shopping excursions, and who are now obliged to go to the public hotels. Such transient guests, while enjoying the more quiet and genial atmosphere of the Women's Hotel, will be charged about the price of similar accommodations elsewhere, deduction not being made to the same extent as to those for whom the hotel is primarily intended-the working women of the city. Numerous applications have been made for acprivate incomes, but these have been refused, the design eing to provide for those who are working for a living,

or occupied in some special pursuit. The minimum charge for those living at the hotel will, be \$6 per week, and from that amount up to \$10 per week. These rates will be too high for the great number of working girls in New-York, who are patd from \$3 to \$7 per week. But it is expected that a large class of women ill find a home at this place. The artists, writers, tenchers, students, telegraph operators, actresses and the majority of women engaged in the fluer mechanical and commercial pursuits, are believed to be numerous enough to fill many such hotels.

CHANGES OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26 .- An order has tust been received by General George W. Getty, com manding the Artillery School, U. S. A., relieving the officers who have been under instructions for the past two years, and assigning others in their places, to take effect on the 1st of May. The officers to be relieved are granted a icave of absence for thirty days before pre-ceeding to their new stations. The 1st Artillery is sta-tioned on the New-England coast; the 2d, at Baltanore, Washington, etc., with two batteries in Texas; the 3d, in the vicinity of New-York City; the 4th, on the Pacilis coast, and the 5th, at Key West and the Gulf ports.

THE ERIE FAST EXPRESS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26 .- The Eric Railway Company's new train, the "Fast St. Louis Express," which left New-York on Monday at 6 p. m. on its first trip, arrived in Buffalo at 8:15 this morning, precisely on time, carrying a good load of passengers and the United States mails from New-York, which thus reach Buffalo 25 minutes earlier than by any other route.